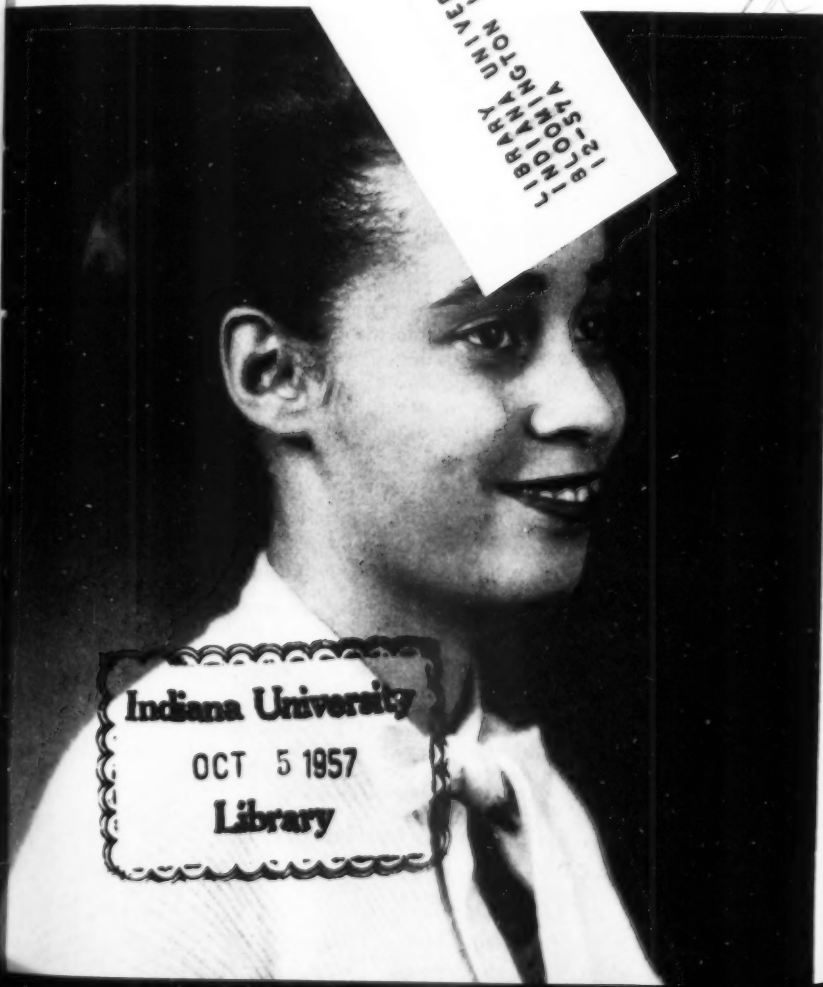
The CRISIS

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1[illegible] 15¢



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LIFE MEMBERSHIPS IN N. A. A. C. P.

now available to all children 12 years old and younger

If you have a child you especially love, or know one that you wish to honor particularly on a birthday, or any special occasion, why not commemorate the event by taking out a Junior Life Membership in NAACP in that child's name. For only $100, you can enroll your child, grandchild, godchild, niece, nephew or young friend for life in the vital crusade that is dedicated to the fight for human rights.

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Junior Life Memberships

By Kivie Kaplan

Two years ago, Franklin H. Williams, director and secretary-counsel of the West Coast and current director of the 1957 Fighting Fund for Freedom Campaign, suggested an idea that Junior Life Memberships for children 12 years of age and younger could win enthusiastic support and add greatly to our Fund.

The matter was taken up with Mr. Roy Wilkins, the Executive Secretary, and has been investigated from all angles during the past two years.

On June 27th, at the convention in Detroit, the National Board held a meeting, and the matter of Junior Life Memberships, on the recommendation of Mr. Wilkins, was discussed at great length. It was not only unanimously passed by the Board at Detroit that we should initiate a Junior Life Membership for children 12 years of age and younger at $100 a membership, but it was enthusiastically received by all the members of the Board present at the meeting.

Many of the Board members have already enrolled their grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and children as Junior Life Members.

The Life Membership Division of the Fighting Fund For Freedom is the most important fund raising project of the NAACP.

It is hoped that all friends of Freedom will want to enroll children as Life Members from birth, as well as on special occasions, such as birthdays. With the cooperation of everybody this Junior Life Membership can become an increasing help in our fight for freedom at this time—when we need every dollar of income we can possibly secure to advance this cause to final victory.

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

Vol. 64, No. 7 **Whole Number 545**

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August-September, 1957

COVER

Claire Avery of Cleveland, Ohio, was crowned "Miss Suomian of 1957" last February. She was elected campus queen by the student body in a popularity contest in which she won out by a wide margin over five other candidates for the honor. Miss Avery, who plans to become a Lutheran parish worker, is Suomi College's (Hancock, Michigan) first Negro student.—Photo by Kukkonen Studio.

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The American Negro in College, 1956-1957

IN this, its forty-sixth annual educational number *The Crisis* once more presents only a partial picture of the Negro student in college and of the 1957 Negro college graduate. We have, as we have iterated in the past, to depend upon volunteer information from registrars and individuals, since we have no staff to pursue statistics down to the last school and the last graduate. Many graduates, too, as in past years, prefer not to publicize their accomplishments. Also, as was the case last year, *The Crisis* has had difficulties in securing statistics upon Negro students and graduates in mixed institutions of learning. Today these institutions, even in the South, no longer keep records of the racial identity of their students. Then, too, many schools do not return our questionnaires.

According to our figures, Southern university leads in the number of bachelors' degrees conferred, 500; Howard is next with 366 and Florida A & M next with 322. Howard still leads in total enrollment, 5,020.

This year we do not have figures on recipients of Ph.D. degrees, and only two were brought to our notice: Anne Jordan, Ohio State, and John R. Cottin, University of Montreal. Two recipients of Ed.D. degrees were brought to our attention: Mrs. Sarah Cordery, Columbia, and Thomas Bridge, University of Michigan.

From their professional schools Howard university graduated 129 (72 medical doctors and 57 dentists) and Meharry medical college 106.

Detailed information and statistics:

Berea college in Kentucky graduated three Negro students: Clay McCravy, George Miller, and Anna Clara Walker, all with A.B. degrees. Miss Walker, a native of Richmond, Kentucky, was active in dramatics and a member of the cast of "Wilderness Road" for three seasons. She was elected to Alpha Psi Omega, Tau Delta Tau; was a member of the Berea Players and co-editor of

R. C. Murchison
Magna cum laude
Virginia U.

Garvey Clarke
A. B.
Dartmouth

Alice Windom
Summa cum laude
Central State

Ruth Williams
Highest honors
Jackson State

Billie J. Moo
Highest hono
Butler

Eugene Booth
A. B.
Dartmouth

Mary Harris
Cum laude
Claflin

Peter Eccles
Honors
Dartmouth

Dolores Richard
Highest honors
Southern

Earle Clowne
Highest hono
Livingstone

James McDaniel
Cum laude
Claflin

Athea Holmes
Highest honors
Allen

Rufus Cromartie
Highest honors
Florida A&M

Marcellus Jordan
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Cleo Crawfor
Highest hono
Texas South

the college yearbook, *Chimes*. She was also a member of the Country Dancers, and she made the dean's honor list in her senior year. An English major, Miss Walker has been awarded a $1,000 scholarship to the State University of Iowa for next year.

Berea student Delores McMahan also won honors. She has been elected to Pi Alpha, Beta Beta Beta; belongs to the Modern Dance Group and the Cosmopolitan Club; and is on the dean's honor list. She is a major in mathematics.

Warner Raymond Traynham received his A.B. magna cum laude, with distinction in philosophy, from Dartmouth. He was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Dartmouth also awarded A.B. degrees to Garvey Clarke and Eugene Booth. Harcourt Dodds ranked in the second Dartmouth honor group and Peter Eccles in the first. Mr. Eccles has been designated Senior Fellow for the year 1957-58.

Thomas Frazer received an S.T.M. degree from the Harvard divinity school.

Ernest Crawford and George Gardiner received B.S. degrees, and Edgar Thomasson a B.A., from Bates college.

Clark university awarded the B.A.

John Corry
Honors
Gammon

Elizabeth Ward
Highest honors
Florida A&M

Marie Marbury
Honors
Talladega

Bessie Chapman
Honors
Talladega

Guy Hogan
Honors
Talladega

Jean Loggins
Magna cum laude
Virginia State

Stephen Humphries
Honors
Florida A&M

Allen Chandler
Highest honors
Morgan State

William Guy
Highest honors
Morehouse

Ina Thomas
Honors
Virginia State

Edmund Millet
Summa cum laude
Wilberforce

Evelyn Ledbetter
Magna cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Clayton Gray, Jr.
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Roma Jones
Cum laude
Fisk

Prince Rivers
Cum laude
Fisk

Lillie Gerald
Summa cum laude
Claflin

Maurice Allen
Highest honors
Benedict

John Wilson
Ed. D.
Indiana U.

Marie Slaughter
Highest honors
Bennett

Frank Sellers
Highest hon
Shaw

Mrs. Elaine Aber
Highest honors
Lincoln (Mo.)

Edward Harris
Highest honors
Alabama A&M

Edwina Mudrick
Highest honors
Grambling

Larkland Allen
Highest honors
Bishop

Eddie Edmu
Summa cum la
Alcorn A&

degree to Arthur Brown Lee, Jr.; Simmons college, the B.S. to Constance Hughes and Joanne Porter and an M.S. to Ruth-Arlene Wood.

Oberlin college awarded B.A. degrees to Bertha Betsch, Gloria Marshall, Laura Simms, Carole Williams, and Gilbert Fisher; the B.D. to Vincent Brown, Walter Hoard, and James Mitchell; the Mus. B. to Harvey Ezekiel Hall, Jr.; and the Mus. Ed. B. to Marva Lou Laster and Geraldine Thurman.

James Alexander received the B.D. and S.T.M. degrees, and Joseph Washington the B.D., from Andover Newton theological school.

Albert Byrd Crum (an S.B. from the University of Redlands, 1953), Robert Joseph Rivers, Jr. (an A.B. from Princeton University, 1953), and Herbert Eugene Kinds (an A.B. from Williams college, 1955) were graduated from the Harvard medical school.

Willie Ellis received his Doctor of Chiropractic degree from the Northwestern college of chiropractic.

Ashland college graduated Minnie Davis with a B.S. in Education and J. H. Johnson with a B.A. degree.

Blanche Leatherman and Letitia Smith are candidates for advanced degrees at Smith college.

Mrs. O. H. Vick
Highest honors
Tougaloo Southern

Barbara Hill
Highest honors
Bishop

Ethel McGowan
Highest honors
Philandder Smith

Mrs. Katie Green
Highest honors
Kentcuky State

Frances Earley
Highest honors
Clark

Lillian Jordan
Magna cum laude
Fayetteville

Barbara Vaughn
Highest honors
South C. State

Mae Hamilton
Highest honors
A&T Greensboro

Gloria Scott
Highest honors
A&T Greensboro

Lizzie Terry
Highest honors
Morris Brown

Granville Hicks
Cum laude
Claflin

Mrs. Joyce McKee
Summa cum laude
Dillard

Ursula Ray
Cum laude
Claflin

McKinley Calhoun
Highest honors
American Baptist

Warner Trayn
Magna cum la
Dartmouth

Elizabeth Austin
Cum laude
Claflin

Beatrice Smith
Magna cum laude
Fayetteville

D. W. Smith
Highest honors
W. Va. State

Delo Washington
Highest honors
Spelman

Constance Ro
Highest hono
Prairie View

Shirley Freeman
Magna cum laude
Howard

Oliver Lofton
Highest honors
Cheyney State

Fred Morgan
Highest honors
Clark

Harmon Carey
Magna cum laude
Central State

A. H. Jenkin
Highest hono
Antioch

Mrs. Sara Brown Cordery, head of the department of business education at Barber-Scotia college, received the Ed. D. degree on June 4 from Teachers College of Columbia University. Dr. Cordery, a native of Chester, South Carolina, has been a member of the Barber-Scotia faculty since 1946.

Adelbert H. Jenkins, a psychology major, graduated from Antioch college in June, with a grant from the United States Health Department to the University of Michigan for graduate study in psychology. At Antioch, Mr. Jenkins was instrumental in setting up a weekend conference with neighboring colleges to discuss the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott. When he graduated from the Glenville high school in Cleveland, Mr. Jenkins received a two-year scholarship from the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

At State Teachers college (Cheyney, Pennsylvania) the highest honor graduate was Oliver Lofton; at Howard, Shirley Freeland graduated magna cum laude. Miss Freeland was one of ten Howard students initiated into Phi Beta Kappa.

Miss Freeland graduated from the C. S. Brown high school in Winton, North Carolina, in 1953, as valedictorian of

Ruby Lee Doe
Highest honors
Florida A&M

L. Montgomery
Highest honors
Knoxville

Mary Pierce
Highest honors
Savannah State

Marlene Clark
Highest honors
Morristown

Walter DeYoung
Highest honors
Delaware State

John Zeigler
Highest honors
A&T Greensboro

Mary Robinson
Magna cum laude
Fayetteville

Icilda Phillips
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Macretta Habersham
Highest honors
Albany State

Larry Cooper
Magna cum laude
Claflin

Mary Greer
Magna cum laude
Jarvis Christian

Mirian Brown
Highest honors
Huston-Tillotson

Dr. S. B. Cordery
Ed. D.
Teachers college

Isadora Jones
Highest honors
Southern U.

James Solomon
Highest hon
Morris

Alfred Barge
Highest honors
Florida A&M

Constance Kinard
Honors
Talladega

Lois Bullocks
Highest honors
Florida A&M

James Lincoln
Highest honors
Florida A&M

Rena Conyer
Highest hon
Florida A&

Robert Ladd
Cum laude
Claflin

Maggie Inman
Magna cum laude
Claflin

John DeLoach
Cum laude
Claflin

Fillmore Freeman
Magna cum laude
Central State

Walter Salte
Magna cum la
Claflin

her class. She then entered West Virginia State college, where she was given a scholarship award for having maintained the highest average in the freshman class. She entered Howard as a sophomore where she became a member of Kappa Delta Pi Honor Society in Education and served as its treasurer. She also served on the dean of women's committee in connection with volunteer work with the Washington Community Chest, and during her senior year she acted as a graduate assistant, teaching freshman courses in remedial English.

John Leod Wilson received his Ed.D. degree from Indiana university on June 10, 1957. A native of Ottawa, Kansas, and former dean of A. M&N college, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Dr. Wilson is now registrar and director of student personnel at the Florida N&I Memorial college, St. Augustine, Florida.

Twenty-five seniors graduated with honors from Central State college. Alice Windom received the highest honor, summa cum laude, and magna cum laude honors went to Harmon Carey and Fillmore Freeman. Cum laude graduates were Priscilla Humphries, Sonya Smith, Ernest Roberson, Raymond Howell, Russell Pounds, Earl Saunders, Chester Johnson, Warren Taylor, Kay Fisher, Samuel Williams, William Reynolds, Ransom Johnson, Maxine Wilkins, Robert Agee, Dorothy McClearin, John Payne, Theodosia Woolfolk, Walter Atwood, Nelson Fowlkes, Irene Beauchamp, Ernest McEwen, Jr., and Dimitrios Cokinos.

Central State president Charles H. Wesley awarded honorary degrees to five men of science, education, and religion. Dr. Braxton Cann, Cincinnati, Ohio, physician, the honorary Doctor of Science; Rev. Louis Tawls, Chicago pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, the honorary Doctor of Divinity; J. Arnett Mitchell, principal of the Columbus, Ohio, Champion junior high school, the honorary Doctor of Humane Letters; Jay William Holmes, principal of the Dayton, Ohio, Wilbur-Wright high school, the honorary Doctor of Humane Letters; and Dr. Clayton J. Ettinger, president of the Great Lakes college, Detroit, the honorary Doctor of Laws.

Margie Huey, a senior in the division of education at Hampton, has been awarded a graduate research fellowship to the Applied Science Research Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati. The fellowship, carrying a stipend of $2500, is granted to students who are interested in training for scientific research in industry.

Ranking graduates at The Agricultural & Technical college (Greensboro, North Carolina) are James Ashe, Vera O'Hara, Jeanne Peace, Jonah Smith, E. Mae Hamilton, John Zeigler and Gloria Scott.

Marie Ledbetter graduated magna cum laude from Johnson C. Smith. Lawrence Jordan was summa cum laude graduate from Fisk. Other Fisk honor graduates are Clayton Gray, Sharon Fitzgerald, Larkin Teasley, Henry Tomes, Jr., magna cum laude; Eunice Jones and Prince Rivers, cum laude: Elizabeth Roach, early entrant-Ford Foundation scholar, '54-'57, graduated cum laude and made Phi Beta Kappa.

Lawrence Jordan, Clayton Gray, Larkin Teasley, Eunice Jones, and Henry Tomes all made Phi Beta Kappa.

Edmund A. W. Millet was graduated summa cum laude from Wilberforce.

Harold C. Haizlip of Washington, D.C., has been named one of the outstanding Negro college graduates of 1957 by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. Haizlip, who had received supplementary scholarship aid from NSSFNS, graduated from Amherst in June with honors in the classics. Winner of a National Woodrow Wilson fellowship, he will begin studies at Harvard university this fall leading toward a doctor-

WILLIAM WOMACK
Highest Honors
Lincoln (Pa.)

ate in the classics.

Mrs. Joyce Tapo McKee graduated summa cum laude from Dillard; Robert Murchison and Betty Lean Loggins graduated with honors at Virginia Union; and Mary Helen Greer, magna cum laude from Jarvis Christian.

Howard university reports the following honor graduates: Max L. Weissman, college of medicine; Albion H. Forde, college of dentistry; Mrs. Euna Palmer, college of liberal arts; Gwendolyn Hinton, school of music; Augusta Greenfield, college of pharmacy; Lucius Walker, school of engineering and architecture; Monroe Saunders, school of religion; Mrs. Goler T. Butcher, school of law; and Edward Jones in social work.

John G. Corry was the highest honor graduate at Gammon theological seminary with a grade-point average of 3.00.

At Talladega college Marie Marbury and Constance Kinard, both majors in history, graduated with honors. Biology major Bessie Chapman was also an honor graduate and an elected member of the Beta Kappa Chi scientific society. Guy Hogan, a major in mathematics, is the other Talladega honor graduate.

Maurice Allen was the highest honor graduate at Benedict; Mrs. Katie Mae Greene, at Kentucky State; David Smith, summa cum laude, at West Virginia State; Icilda Phillips, at Tuskegee; and William Guy, at Morehouse.

Fayetteville State graduated Beatrice Smith, Mary Robinson, Lillian Jordan, and Edith Mae Walker, magna cum laude; and Melba Johnson and Perbena Pierce, cum laude.

McKinley Calhoun was highest honor graduate at American Baptist theological seminary.

Florida A&M university graduated the following "With Greater Distinction": Harold Barge, Evelyn Bullocks, Albert Biddle, Rena Mae Conyer, Eugene Rufus Cromartie, Ruby Lee Doe, Frederick Humphries, James Lincoln, and Ivradell Elizabeth Ward.

Edomund Millet graduated summa cum laude from Wilberforce and Marie Slaughter with highest honors from Bennett.

Cozetta Hirsch was highest honor graduate from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, A, M&N; Mrs. Ollie H. Vick, Tougaloo Southern; Edward Harris, Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical; and Mrs. Ruth Stennis Williams, Jackson State.

At Clark college, Atlanta, Eleanor Moore and Mary Earley graduated summa cum laude, and Fred Morgan, magna cum laude.

Highest honor graduate at Morris Brown was Lizzie Terry; at Hampton Institute, Margie Huey; at Allen university, Althea Holmes; at Bethune-Cookman, Lemuel Stallworth; and at

Alcorn A&M, Lorman, Mississippi, Eddie Lee Edmonson, summa cum laude.

Wilma Jean Ford, a sociology major, graduated magna cum laude from Wiley. Honorary Doctor of Divinity degrees were conferred by Wiley upon Joshua D. Williams, pastor of the Salem Methodist church, New York City, and Felix Wallace Logan, pastor of the Wesley Tabernacle Methodist church, Galveston, Texas.

Highest honor graduate at Albany State was Mrs. Maeretta Habersham; at Lincoln university (Missouri), Mrs. Elaine Aber; at Morris college, James L. Solomon, Jr., magna cum laude; at Virginia State, Robert Leonard Robinson, Mr. Robinson, a sociology major, had the scholastic average of 3.75, the highest average of the 240 students receiving the bachelor's degree at the 72nd annual commencement exercises.

Delo Elizabeth Washington was the highest honor graduate at Spelman; Laney Montgomery, at Knoxville; Allen Chandler, at Morgan State; and Billie Joe Moore, at Butler college.

Anna L. Ellington of Birmingham, Alabama, in medicine; Lyvonne D. Mackel of Chicago, Illinois, in the school of dentistry; and Ernestine Buntin of Old Hickory, Tennessee; were highest honor graduates at Meharry medical college.

Yvonne Griswell was highest honor graduate at North Carolina college at Durham; Mary Ella Pierce, at Savannah State; Cecelia Clark, at Morristown; Walter DeYoung, at Delaware State; and William Martin Womack, at Lincoln university (Pennsylvania).

Langston university reports the following honor graduates: Verlyne Bennett, Marie Crawford, Lois Crawford, Leon Gordon, Emmitt Harris, Arthur Lee Johnson, John Paul Jones, Bonita Rogers, Michael Tilford, and Zoetta Lee Webb.

Edwina Lewis is the highest honor graduate from Grambling; Frank Sellers, Jr., Shaw; and Yvonne Jones and Dolores Richard, summa cum laude, Southern university.

Claflin graduated Lillie Gerald, summa cum laude; Walter Salters, Larry Cooper, Maggie Inman, and Flora Newkirk, magna cum laude; and Robert Ladd, Granville Hicks, James McDaniel. Mary Harris, Rhodell Snowden, John DeLoach, Elizabeth Austin, and Bernice Ray, cum laude.

Cleo Crawford was highest honor graduate at Texas Southern; Jean Ollie

(*Continued on page* 455)

Marine Moore
Highest honors
Clark

Shirley Adams
Highest honors
Maryland State

Ollie Cooper
Highest honors
Fort Valley

Lemuel Stallworth
Highest honors
Bethune Cookman

Harcourt Dodds
Honors
Dartmouth

STATISTICS

ENROLLMENT

School	Total	Under-Grad.	Graduate	Bachelors'	Masters'
Howard	5020	3406	1614	366	64
Southern U.	4679	4679	.....	500	.....
Florida A&M	2997	2695	302	322	139
Texas Southern	2944	2572	372	134	39
Prairie View	2914	2775	139	241	28
Virginia State	2552	2492[1]	60	240	21
W. Virginia State	2395	.....	.....	151	.....
Morgan State	2165	2165	.....	240	.....
Grambling	2022	2022	.....	277	.....
Tuskegee	1929	1853	76	200	18
N. C. Col., Durham	1517	1272	245	233	101
S.C. State	1452	1092	360	201	64
Hampton	1242	1206	36	188	.....
Pine Bluff A&M	1182	1182	.....	224	.....
Jackson State	1152	1061	91	149	2
Alabama A&M	1093	1093	.....	95	.....
Central State	1071	1071	.....	137	.....
Virginia Union	1022	980	42	151	.....
Savannah State	992	992	.....	115	.....
Winston-Salem	940	940	.....	160	.....
Morris Brown	908	908	.....	92	.....
Lincoln (Mo.)	898	884	14	79	1
Dillard	883	883	.....	122	.....
Philander Smith	878	878	.....	56	.....
Allen	860	859	1	117	.....
Clark	816	816	.....	107	.....
Atlanta	797	.....	797	.....	78
Fisk	784	739	45	123	18
Ft. Valley State	776	776	.....	73	.....
Benedict	774	774	.....	112	.....
Johnson C. Smith	739	668	81	114	4
Morehouse	730	721	9	85	.....
Bethune-Cookman	683	683	.....	143	.....
Alcorn A&M	642	642	.....	86	.....
Shaw	621	603	18	89	.....
Cheyney	611	611	.....	85	.....
Albany State	590	590	.....	83	.....
Kentucky State	577	577	.....	84	.....
Langston	561	561	.....	65	.....
Fayetteville	558	558	.....	113	.....
Wiley	525	525	.....	62	.....
Spelman	521	521	.....	85	.....
Tougaloo Southern	508	508	.....	73	.....

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Bennett	478	478	.....	105	.....
Knoxville	474	474	.....	69	.....
Bishop	473	473	.....	42	.....
Livingstone	460	460	.....	85	.....
Meharry[2]	457	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris	450	450	.....	65	.....
Huston-Tillotson	440	440	.....	79	.....
Claflin	439	439	.....	85	.....
Maryland State	433	433	.....	59	.....
Edward Waters	426	426	.....	60	.....
Lincoln (Pa.)	332	332	.....	52	.....
Morristown	304	304	.....	19	.....
Talladega	276	276	.....	40	.....
Delaware State	268	268	.....	29	.....
Wilberforce	257	257	.....	37	.....
Rust	252	252	.....	35	.....
Jarvis Christian	215	215	.....	22	.....
Butler	205	205	.....	25	.....
Gammon Theological	81	.....	81	22	1
American Baptist	77	75	2	16	.....
Western Baptist	72	72	.....	4	.....
Total	64,389	57,162	4,385	7,322	578

[1] Includes Norfolk Division.
[2] Meharry is a professional school. Breakdown on page 402.

MIXED SCHOOLS

ENROLLMENT

School	*Total*	*Prof. Sch.*	*Under-Grad.*	*Bachelors'*	*Graduate*	*Masters'*
Univ. S. Calif.	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City Jr. College	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oberlin	56	.....	41	11	15	.....
Berea	28	.....	28	3	.....	.....
Rockhurst	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Simmons	21[1]	.....	15	2	6	1
Dartmouth	20	.....	20	3	.....	.....
Andover Newton	11	.....	10	2	1	.....
Bates	11	.....	11	3	.....	.....
Aurora	8[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvard Divinity	8	.....	.....	.....	8	1
Natl. Col. Chiropractic	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....

MIXED SCHOOLS

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Prof. Sch.*	*Under-Grad.*	*Bachelors'*	*Graduate*	*Masters*
Smith	7	.....	5	.....	2	2
Clark	5	.....	4	1	1	.....
Univ. of Nevada	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Col. Chiropractic	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Harvard Medical	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Alfred	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Bowdoin	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Dana	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	709	.....	183	30	36	4

[1] Students enrolled in programs combining general education and professional training.
[2] Information approximate.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Degree	*No. Conferred*
Doctor of Medicine	72
Doctor of Dental Surgery	57
Total	129

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Doctor of Medicine	53
Doctor of Dental Surgery	24
Certificate in Medical Technology	6
Diploma in Dental Hygiene	6
B.S. in science of nursing	17
Total	106

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

Mrs. Sara Brown Cordery	Columbia University
Thomas C. Bridge	University of Michigan

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Anne Jordan	Ohio State
John R. Cottin	University of Montreal

DOCTOR OF CHIROPRACTIC

Willie Ellis	Northwestern College of Chiropractic

HONORARY DEGREES

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Howard	Doctor of Laws	3
Virginia State	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morgan State	Doctor of Laws	4
Pine Bluff A&M	Doctor of Laws	4
Central State	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	2
	Doctor of Divinity	1
Virginia Union	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Lincoln (Mo.)	Doctor of Letters	1
Allen	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Humanities	1
Atlanta	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Johnson C. Smith	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morehouse	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	2
Alcorn	Bachelor of Science	10
Shaw	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
	Doctor of Laws	2
Langston	Bachelor's Scholastic Honors Cum Laude	10
Wiley	Doctor of Divinity	2
Livingstone	Doctor of Divinity	4
Morris	Doctor of Divinity	5
Lincoln (Pa.)	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Social Science	1
Talladega	Doctor of Laws	2
Wilberforce	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Humanity	2
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Butler	Doctor of Divinity	2
Gammon Theological Seminary	Doctor of Divinity	2

HONORARY DEGREES (*Continued*)

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Western Baptist Seminary	Associate of Arts	1
	Bachelor of Arts	1
	Doctor of Humanity	1
	Bachelor of Religious Education	1
	Doctor of Humanity	1
	Total	86

Grand total of graduates, including all degrees both earned and honorary, as well as miscellaneous diplomas and certificates... 8,260

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OMISSION

President Eugene Reed of the Central Long Island branch calls our attention to omission of the Hempstead branch, which donated $50, in the caption under Mr. Sam Woodson's picture in the June-July Crisis at page 324.

OVERSIGHT

The map at page 211 of the April, 1957 Crisis, "Ancient Kingdoms of the Sudan," should have been credited to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' *Black Folk: Then and Now*. We regret the oversight.

■ This author sees racial integration as the "commencement" of freedom for an entire race, but a "commencement" with much hard work ahead

"Public Right and Private Preference"*

By Harry L. Golden

IT IS the custom for speeches during this season of year to start with the admonition that "graduation" really means commencement; that the end of this phase of your life is really the beginning of a new phase and one of much greater importance.

In following through with this idea I find that I have a very rare privilege here this evening. In this late spring of 1957 we can of course tell the graduates to prepare themselves for a "commencement", but if the graduates happen to be of the Negro race, we may also add the highly significant fact that an entire race of people now stands on the threshold of a commencement—a commencement so momentous that is is almost impossible for us to realize its full significance at this moment. Fifty years from now when our great-grandchildren read about it in the history books they will envy those of of their ancestors who had a part in this greatest human-relations story of the 20th century.

As I speak of this "commencement" for the Negro race I know there must be a quizzical look on many faces in this audience as they think of the attempts being made on all sides to delay this "commencement" of first-class citizenship. But basically it is like trying to stop the flow of the Mississippi River. It is impossible. The chances of winning a fight against history are even less

* A baccalaureate address delivered on June 2, 1957, at the eighth annual commencement of Carver College, Charlotte, North Carolina.

HARRY L. GOLDEN, Yankee editor of the *Carolina Israelite* (Charlotte, North Carolina), is an unabashed foe of discrimination in every form. Mr. Golden fills his 16-page paper with barbs, fillips, and common sense comments on a variety of items ranging from racial prejudice and segregation to Dr. Samuel Johnson's recipe for oysters.

likely than the chances of winning a fight against a final decision of the United States Supreme Court.

All these "plans" coming out of our state legislatures in an effort to block the decision of the Supreme Court remind me of the old story of sorting potatoes in three different piles according to size. The fellow finally said: "These decisions are killing me."

But if we choose to maneuver and manipulate in order to circumvent these duly constituted agencies of law, how will we explain and justify this action to the children in our public schools? Can we on Monday tell the children to obey the law and have respect for the agencies of law and order, and then on Tuesday tell them they don't have to obey the law, that it is right to circumvent the law as long as they don't get caught? Education takes place in many ways, at many levels. Our children can be educated to deceit and chicanery, as well as they can be educated to integrity and loyalty.

RACIAL PROBLEM NATIONAL

Of course on a broader basis we must understand that racial discrimination is not a southern problem exclusively; it is a problem of every state in the Union. Racial discrimination does not only concern the activities of a Senator Eastland of Mississippi, but also a mayor Hubbard of Dearborn, Michigan, who won an election on a platform to prevent the Negroes from renting or buying a house in Dearborn. But when the South points to these inequalities in other parts of the country to justify its own attitudes, we are not being entirely frank about the matter. Race relations in the *North* are far from being ideal; in many instances the relationships lack even the kindness at the personal level which the paternalism of the South has developed; but we must remember that the discrimination in the North is sanctioned neither by law nor public opinion and that is the important thing. It may be unpleasant but you do not lose human dignity when you are subject to discrimination based on *private preference*. When it is on the Law Books, when the discrimination is in violation of a *public right*, then it becomes part of a process of dehumanization. *Take it off the books;* permit each man to burgeon out for himself whatever his energies and his talents will allow him to achieve.

Nor does this mean that the southern white population has decided to devote its entire human energy to the frustration of the Negro people and prevent them from achieving this public right—first-class citizenship. Of course not. And here you must do your own soul-searching, your own self-examination. You must eliminate from your minds your own racial bitterness. This would not only lower your intellectual advancement, but it would be doing the South a grave injustice. You must remember one thing—that every Anglo-Saxon you know or see on the street, be he taxi-driver or lawyer, laborer or public official—belongs to the specific civilization, the Anglo-Calvinist-American world which gave us not only *trial by jury, habeas corpus,* and the *free public school,* but also the very instruments of the

law with which we can fight for these basic civil rights on which your lawyers are now preparing their writs for the federal courts.

BIGOTS MAKE MOST NOISE

The bigots are the ones who are making the most noise. There are millions of Southerners today who know that racial segregation can no longer be tolerated on any religious, moral, or legal basis. And on an economic basis segregation is impossible to maintain. There are some men in the South today who at night belong to various "white" supremacy groups to maintain racial segregation. In the day-time they are doing a noble work in bringing new industry into their respective states. They do not realize that at lunch-time when they are negotiating for these industrial contracts they are doing more to end racial segregation in the South than all the NAACPs put together. This is their own futile attempt to argue with history. They are holding on to the pleasant memory of the plantation in this age of cog-wheels, and this dream of millions of people in the South is not necessarily born out of unkindness.

The South was the last section in this country to surrender its agrarian world, and its fight against the Supreme Court decision is really an unconscious revolt against the loss of a society that had roots in the soil. It was a pleasant time. *It was a time when a man's place was known, the duties and the burdens attaching to it were known, as were the advantages, and they were in a large measure fixed.* A man walked around his land holding his little six-year-old son by the hand and he said to him, "Sonny, when you take over this land I would suggest that you fill in that ditch". Today the father will probably be in Pasadena, California, and the son, before he is thirty, will have been transferred to Flint, Michigan, by way of Mobile, Alabama. We live in a highly mobile industrial civilization.

But the fact that in my own family we were happier in the days when my mother emptied the drip pan under the ice-box does not necessarily invalidate the wonders of the refrigerator which defrosts itself. I am glad to have it. What it does mean is that we have not yet permitted the humanities to catch up with the scientific advances of the past forty years. The wonderful progress of science has brought no improvement in the hearts of men. We are too impatient; we find the evolution that is taking place is now too slow, and we wonder whether the empire of man over nature, keeps pace with the empire of man over himself.

If racial segregation was an immorality in that placid agrarian world of the South of three quarters of a century ago, you can well imagine what an evil it is in the highly mobile industrial age of today.

SOUTH HOMOGENOUS

But there is more to it than the mere memory of the agrarian world, and we must be fair about it. Because of racial segregation which was established about sixty years ago, and because the South did not receive any substantial numbers of immigrants from Eastern Europe and the Mediterannean, the Southerners constituted themselves into the largest

single homogenous society of Anglo-Saxons in America. They were one large family. Wherever they looked they saw an image of themselves, the same religion essentially, the same culture and traditions, and the same attitudes. They therefore permitted their private lives to overlap into their public institutions. The classroom, the church basement, and the neighborhood political rally became their social centers, and it was very pleasant. We have all done the same thing under similar conditions. I remember on the East Side of New York as a boy we had the same condition among the Jewish people. The school principal spoke Yiddish to our parents when they were summoned to school, and we went up and down the school corridors discussing our most intimate family affairs without any inhibition whatever. Then one day we were in for a shock—a great change. Suddenly we found "strangers" in the classroom. The Italians were beginning to move into the neighborhood, and we found it necessary to separate our private lives from our public institutions. Those public schools were not ours; they were created by law and operated by public funds, and so the principal no longer spoke Yiddish to our parents. He had to go through the ordeal of speaking through an interpreter, because it was a PUBLIC SCHOOL, and if there was only one Italian in that entire school his rights were as sacred as the rights of the 1650 boys of the non-Italian majority; and we became a little more reserved in our classroom. It was no longer a social club. That was all over. And may I add that we did not marry Italians and the Italians were not interested in marrying us.

And this is what will happen in the South. Nothing else will happen except human dignity and a higher standard of education. Recently a committee in Congress came out with a report that the standard has been lowered in Washington, D. C., because of the desegregation of the public school; but to the credit of our country few people above ten years of age took that report seriously. It was a particularly evil report because it would use the results of *racial* segregation as the excuse to perpetuate it. On the contrary, after the desegregation of the schools and the necessary period of adjustment the standards of our elementary and secondary schools will be raised substantially. When we find that we must separate our private lives from our public institutions, the teacher will not discuss the recipe for cherry pie with the students. There will be "strangers" in the room, All she can say is: "Students please turn to page 44."

HARD WORK AHEAD

And of course in discussing the "commencement" for an entire race it is well to inject the usual admonition of the hard work ahead. *What the white Southerner fears about desegregation will never happen; and what the Negro hopes for in this desegregation also will never happen.* Not for a long time. Actually nothing much will "happen" to balance off these long years of struggle and effort. And this may come as a shock to many Negroes who have looked forward to this event with such great

hopes. The law will be through with you. The law concerns itself only with a *public right*. No federal judge will listen to a writ which is intended to change the hearts of men. This is not within their jurisdiction. And the hearts of men will not change the day after the Negro becomes a first-class citizen. The law will wash its hands of the problem, and the Negro people will be on their own.

There will be fewer friendships between "white" and Negro than there have been in the past. Many of these associations have been based on a paternalism; a sense of guilt; an attempt to pay homage to liberalism; "I have a few good Negro friends", he says with considerable pride. Most of that will be gone. The white man will no longer put up the bail when his "favorite" Negro gets in trouble. There will many heartaches. And it will be better that way. Let each man stand up on his own feet and take "potluck", provided you do not stack the cards against him from the very day of his birth.

The Jews were in the ghettos of Europe for nearly fourteen hundred years and for most of those centuries they fought to break down the ghetto walls. But when the day finally did come for them to enter the main stream of Western civilization, there was very great anguish. They were terribly bewildered. The security of the closely-knit society was no more. It took hard work to make your way on your own. And it came about principally through education. There was such a mad dash to the schools and universities that most of the institutions established a "quota" system-against the Jews. This system exists in most of our schools of higher learing to this very day; and in our own country too. But education, like love, will find a way, even if you have to study by the light of the moon. Hundreds of Jewish students unable to get into a French university used to meet in the courtyard of the school every evening to read their books. They felt that being in the shadow of the edifice was the next best thing to actually being admitted.

In our society today self-esteem comes with the acquisition of wealth; but you must remember that economic equality for the Negro race of the South is still a very long way off; so please bear in mind that self-esteem (individual worth), comes also with education. In fact at this moment in your history there remains only one course of action— the true wisdom—there must be nothing short of a stampede of the Negroes of the South into the classrooms of America. There is no other way.

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Dean Howard S. Kennedy of the St. James Episcopal Cathedral, Chicago, Illinois, seated with young people in attendance at the "Know How Conference" of the Chicago NAACP junior youth council.

Some of the women in attendance at a human relations workshop conducted by the Avon, Florida, branch. This interracial group was addressed by NAACP southeast regional director Mrs. Ruby Hurley.

The executive board of the Tampa, Florida, branch still meets, despite legislative investigation, and fights to establish democratic processes for Negro citizens.

Emmett Dickson (center), executive secretary of the Christian Missionary Association, presents $500 NAACP life membership check of the National Christian Missionary Convention to R. L. Jordan, convention president. Check was then presented to Noah Griffin (left), NAACP field secretary.

Cornelius Hall makes his initial $100 NAACP life payment to Attorney H. B. Daniels (left), president of the Maricopa county, Arizona, branch in the presence of Loren Miller of the NAACP national legal committee.

A $300 final installment on NAACP life membership for Robert T. Freeman Dental Society, Washington, D. C., is presented by the Society's president, Dr. Walter Washington (left) to Washington branch's life membership chairman Theodore Taylor in the presence of NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins.

NAACP DELEGATION *which visited New Jersey Governor Robert Meyner during signing of Assembly Bill No. 8, which amends the "Law Against Discrimination" to prohibit discrimination in public-assisted housing accommodations in New Jersey.* BOTTOM: *At actual signing in the Governor's office were (seated from L) Samuel Williams, Governor Meyner, and Mrs. Edith Savage; (standing) Herbert Tate, Madison Jones, Mrs. Samuel Williams, Rev. Mathew Neil, and Dr. U. S. Wiggins.*

■ A survey of the progress being made in the integration of Negroes into Catholic institutions of higher education

The Negro and Catholic Higher Education

By Albert S. Foley

SOME time ago, I was invited to give a talk to a state university seminar on American sociology. In introducing me, the university professor said, "We're all interested in the point of view of the *small* colleges in reference to social science. So I have asked Father Foley to speak about sociology in the Catholic colleges."

I began by stating that we have more than two hundred and fifty Catholic colleges and universities in the United States, some small, but others not too small. "The university I came from," I said, "St. Louis University, had more than 10,500 students last year. DePaul and Loyola universities in Chicago had about 12,000 each. Fordham in New York and Marquette in Milwaukee had about 10,000 each." I went down the list of the other large Catholic colleges and it proved to be an eye-opener for the professor: Detroit University (9600), St. John's, Brooklyn (7750), Villanova (7234), Georgetown, D.C., (5791), Duquesne of Pittsburgh (6000), University of San Francisco (5900), Notre Dame (5400), Creighton, Omaha (3300), Xavier University of Cincinnati (4200), St. Joseph's of Philadelphia (3900), John Carroll of Cleveland (3600), Loyola of New Orleans (3400), University of Dayton (3500), LaSalle of Philadelphia (3400), and a dozen others with more than 2,000 students.

As of the year 1957, Catholic higher education includes 259 colleges and universities with a total enrollment well over 300,000; about 250 seminaries for men and slightly more for sister-training, as well as 340 schools for nurses connected with Catholic hospitals. The total number of students in all Catholic institutions of higher learning tops the half-million mark. Though this represents slightly less than two percent of the nation's 35,000,000 Catholics, it is still obvious that Catholic

FATHER ALBERT S. FOLEY, S. J., Ph. D., *is professor of sociology at Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, and author of many books, among which are* God's Men of Color, Bishop Healy: Beloved Outcast, *etc.*

higher education is a significant part of the total picture of American higher education.

What is the story of the Catholic and non-Catholic Negro in relation to these Catholic institutions of higher learning? How well desegregated or integrated are these colleges, universities, and other schools?

FEW NEGRO CATHOLICS

In the first place, since there are only about 550,000 Catholic Negroes in the United States, it is not to be expected that the Negro would be a statistically sizeable proportion of the personnel in the Catholic establishments.

In the second place, about seventy per cent of these Catholic institutions are in the northeast and midwest regions, and less than 15 per cent in the southern states. This has meant much less contact between these schools and the vast majority of the Negroes living in the South, with a consequent lessening of the likelihood of Negro enrollment in Catholic schools until recent decades.

Nonetheless, there are instances of Negro enrollment in Catholic colleges dating as far back as the beginnings of Catholic higher education in the last century. For instance, the first graduate of Holy Cross College in Worcester (Mass.) was James Augustine Healy, who took first honors in the first graduating class in 1849. Though born in Georgia in 1830 of an Irish father and a slave mother, James Healy was sent to school at Holy Cross, later became a Catholic priest in Boston, and was Catholic bishop of Maine and New Hampshire from 1875 to 1900. His brother, Father Patrick F. Healy, S.J., became a Jesuit priest, a doctor of philosophy at Louvain, and was dean, vice-president, and later president of Georgetown University in the District of Columbia, 1873-1882.

NONSEGREGATION POLICY

From the founding of Catholic University in Washington in 1889, its doors were opened to all students, regardless of color or race. Among the early students to enroll in its school of social science were many Negro graduate students who took their higher degrees from Catholic University in the period before 1922. At that time, owing to the influence of some Southerners on its faculty, the university temporarily excluded further Negro enrollees. This move was strongly protested by Catholic liberal clergymen and laymen. The result was the removal of the segregation barrier, partly in 1930 and fully in 1934, when Bishop Joseph Corrigan became president of the institution.

Most of the other men's colleges and universities in the northeast and the Lake states have had similar policies of nonsegregation from their inception. Along with these policies goes the practice of not keeping enrollment statistics by race and color. This makes it somewhat difficult to secure accurate information about the exact number of Negro enrollees. A survey of 111 of these colleges done in 1946 by Father Richard Roche, O.M.I., and

reported in his study *Catholic Colleges and the Negro Student* (Catholic University Press, 1948), showed that 590 Negro students had enrolled in these institutions and 119 had already obtained degrees. This was recognized as a conservative estimate, including both men and women.

In a recent and partial survey of only twenty men's colleges in the northeast and the Lake states, the present writer found that there were more than 650 Negro men enrolled in those institutions. This total was compiled without reports from some of the larger universities whose registrars candidly reported that it would be an impossible task to secure accurate figures, or that they were restrained by state educational fair practices laws from making any racial identification at all.

NEGRO FACULTY MEMBERS

A further significant move in the integration of these men's colleges has been the employment of Negro scholars as members of the faculty. Dr. Francis Hammond, before moving to his State Department position, held for years the chair of philosophy and the position as head of the philosophy department at Seton Hall University in South Orange, N. J.; Father Charles Ball, S.S.J., a Negro priest, and Mr. Ira Gibbons, have both taught at Catholic University; Dr. Ferdinand L. Rousseve has taught in the department of fine arts at Boston College for five years; Dr. Francis M. Douglass, chairman of the psychology department at DePaul University in Chicago, has been with that department for more than five years.

As regards the Catholic women's colleges, which, for many reasons, tended to be more exclusive than the men's, the positive impetus toward desegregation got under way in the late 1930's, owing largely to the influence of Mother Dammann, president of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart in New York City in 1938. In that year, Mother Dammann set the pattern and voiced the motivation for the desegregation of the hitherto exclusive girls' colleges by admitting the first Negro female freshmen to her high-class institution. When her alumnae association raised a storm of protest, Mother Dammann answered them quietly in a statement of policy that became the magna carta of desegregation when printed as a brochure under the title of *Principles versus Prejudice.*

Shortly thereafter, His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, in a famous letter to all the heads of Catholic colleges and universities, charged these presidents and deans to join actively in a campaign to combat racism and to forge the intellectual weapons needed to dispel the errors of race supremacists like Hitler. Not much later, His Holiness dispatched another famous document to the Catholic sisterhoods of the United States, urging them to devote special attention to the Negro.

GIRLS' COLLEGES

Under the influence of these urgings, one after another of the girls' colleges in the northeast and midwest began to admit Negro stu-

dents. A 1947 survey of 154 Catholic colleges in areas where Negro enrollment was feasible, revealed only 22 as still maintaining a policy of non-admission of Negro applicants.

Among the outstanding colleges that made the move were Chestnut Hill College (Philadelphia) in 1939; College of St. Elizabeth (New Jersey) and College of St. Catherine (St. Paul, Minn.) in 1940; Alverno College (Milwaukee) in 1941; Mundelein College (Chicago) and Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson (N.Y.) in 1942; Cardinal Stritch College (Milwaukee) and Notre Dame College (Cleveland) in 1944 and 1945 respectively.

After the end of World War II, there was a still greater number of colleges that fell into line with the leadership of Mother Dammann. In 1946, Georgian Court College (N. J.) admitted its first Negro student. The following year saw Dunbarton College (D.C.), Marywood College (Scranton), Regis College (Weston, Mass.), Emmanuel College (Boston), and Webster College (St. Louis) follow suit. In 1948, Trinity College (D.C.), and Immaculata College (Pa.) were added to the list, as were dozens of others in the subsequent half-decade.

The most significant advances in the postwar period, both for the women's and for the men's Catholic colleges, were the advances made in the "border" cities. St. Louis University's well-publicized step in 1944 led the way for other colleges in the border areas. By 1951 there were 351 Negro students at St. Louis out of the total student body of about 10,000. Four Negro faculty members held teaching positions, three in the school of medicine and one in the arts college as a speech instructor. Dr. Rose, of the sociology department at North Carolina College for Negroes, was visiting lecturer at St. Louis University in the summer of 1950. That same summer, two Negroes won their doctorates at St. Louis, one of whom, Dr. James Hobart Kirk, became the first Negro ever to head a department in a Jesuit university when he was made head of the sociology department at Loyola University in Los Angeles two years later.

ST. LOUIS LEADS

St. Louis University has consistently led other Jesuit colleges in the total number of Negro students. In a typical year, 1952-1953, there were 1,085 Negroes studying in the 26 Jesuit colleges and universities. Of these, St. Louis had 282; Loyola (Chicago) had 170; Detroit, 115; Fordham, 81; Loyola College (Baltimore) 79; and Georgetown University (D.C.) about a dozen and a half, most of whom were enrolled in the law school and the school of foreign service. It is significant however that the University of Detroit has had the largest number of Negroes on its faculty: Dr. Rufus Courtney, M. D., teaching in the dental school, along with Dr. George Logwood, D.D.S.; Miss Hazel Braxton, for three years an instructor in social group work; Mr. Carl Barnett, a teaching fellow in engineer-

ing; and Dr. John L. Withers, a recent recipient of a University of Chicago doctorate in political science, now signed up to teach in the Detroit department of political science. By way of rounding out the picture, we might add that two or three Negroes have taught at the medical school and in the school of social work at Loyola University in Chicago.

In many of these institutions, one of the principal forces in securing the acceptance of Negro students in Catholic colleges has been an organization sponsored by Archbishop Richard J. Cushing, D.D., of Boston. It is called "Catholic Scholarships for Negroes, Inc." and is powered mainly by the quiet and dynamic leadership of Mrs. Roger L. Putnam, wife of the former mayor of Springfield (Mass.), and economic advisor to President Truman. Through Mrs. Putnam's efforts more than forty Catholic colleges annually grant tuition scholarships to Negroes, and sufficient funds are raised to provide grants-in-aid to more than 220 Negro students in these and other institutions. More than fifty Negroes have been enabled to complete their college work as a result of grants from Catholic Scholarships. In any given year, students from as many as twenty-one states will be given help toward their college degrees, the largest number of grants going to those who are preparing for careers in either teaching or medicine.

STUDENTS AS SPEARHEADS

While about fifteen per cent of the scholarships awarded annually by CSN go to students who are matriculated at either Xavier University in New Orleans, or Howard University in Washington, D. C., the vast majority of the students move into formerly all-white colleges, often as the spearhead in an experimental effort at desegregation. Many of the cases we have discussed above have involved CSN students. Thus CSN serves the dual purpose of assisting in the advancement of Negro education and of aiding in the progress of the democratic movement in American education.

Up to the present, CSN has not been able to secure the admission of many Negro students to formerly all-white colleges in what is the most crucial area in educational desegregation—the South. Both CSN and Catholic higher education for the Negro in the South have until recently been following the pattern developed by Protestant philanthropists and church leaders in the past. The major education efforts of Catholics on behalf of the Negro has been concentrated in Xavier University in New Orleans. Basically, Xavier is a venture of Northern Catholic philanthrophy. It was founded, financed, and conducted by Mother Katherine Drexel of Philadelphia through her well-known teaching sisterhood, the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, whose headquarters are in Pennsylvania.

For the beginnings of Xavier, Mother Drexel purchased the buildings of the defunct Methodist Southern University in New Orleans. In the late 1920's, thanks to the Biddle-Drexel millions, Mother Drexel was

able to construct a modern, multi-million-dollar set of buildings at Xavier's present location in the Carrollton-Tulane section of the Crescent City. Though staffed largely by the sisters, Xavier has also had dozens of Negro scholars as teachers in the departments of the institution. Dr. Bouise has just completed thirty-four years of service in the English department. Dr. Sespinasse has taught mathematics for twenty-eight years. Dr. Atkins has held a biology teaching post since 1940. Dr. George McKenna in sociology and Mr. Rousseve in fine arts have served for similar lengths of time on the faculty.

Incidentally, within recent years, while remaining a predominantly Negro school, Xavier has admitted white students also, thus becoming the first integrated institution in the Gulf Coast South.

SEGREGATION OFFICIALLY OPPOSED

The question of removing the segregation barriers at other Catholic colleges in the Deep South has been of major concern to college officials for a decade. The Catholic institutions of Texas have been the first to make the move in the wake of the famous Sweatt case which broke the barriers at the University of Texas. St. Mary's University in San Antonio, though it had admitted a local Negro coach to a course in physical education as far back as 1934, and had experimented with interracial work during the mid-forties, adopted a firm and full policy of desegregation in 1951. One of the two Negroes admitted as full-time students that year was a seminarian of the Brothers of Mary, the religious order of men which operates the University. Since that time there have been approximately three dozen Negroes enrolled in the institution. Thirteen have already graduated, one in law, two in business administration, another pair in science, and eight with the A.B. degree. The two other Catholic colleges in San Antonio, Our Lady of the Lake College and Incarnate Word College, have also admitted and graduated similar numbers of Negro girls.

PROBLEM ACUTE

Whereas San Antonio has only nine per cent Negro population, in the southeast the problem is a bit more acute because of the much higher percentage of Negroes and other obvious factors.

In New Orleans, the Loyola Institute of Industrial Relations, under the leadership of Father Louis J. Twomey, S.J., was the first section of Loyola University to admit Negro participants in 1950. The following year Negro Sisters of the Congregation of the Holy Family were admitted to summer school and extension classes. In the summer of 1952, it was further decided to admit Negro students to those departments and professional schools at Loyola which were not duplicated at the Catholic Negro Xavier University across town. In 1953, the first candidates for law degrees were accepted at the Loyola law school, to be followed by more than a half dozen in each of the following years. When the graduate division's school of education was formally opened in 1955, one of the first enrollees accepted was a Negro school teacher. There have

been only a scattered few colored students in other departments, such as that of biology. However, the university, mainly through the efforts of Fathers Twomey and Fichter, the latter head of the sociology department, has taken the lead in the promotion of better interracial understanding in the community.

One other Catholic college in Louisiana had a brief experience in desegregation. Sacred Heart College, at Grand Coteau, admitted two Negro girls to its classes in 1954. Unfortunately, the school's enrollment had been declining for a number of years, and the following year it was obliged to cease operating as a college.

SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI

In Mississippi, the only institution of higher learning as yet desegregated is the formerly all-Negro seminary at Bay St. Louis, conducted by the Fathers of the Divine Word. St. Augustine's Seminary began four years ago to enroll white seminarians, which indeed it had done during the period 1932-1936. As a result of its integration policy, the seminary has been obliged to forfeit its state tax exemption, in accordance with the law passed by the Mississippi legislature more than a year ago. The seminary officials however are willing to assume that burden in order to keep on with their lone nonsegregated educational venture in Mississippi.

Coming finally to the State of Alabama, we might note that the only similarly desegregated Catholic institution in the area is Spring Hill College in Mobile. With approximately thirty-eight Negro students in the year 1956-1957, and with its first Negro graduate in 1956, and another pair in 1957, the integration process seems to be solidly under way.

The process was inaugurated in 1952 when Negro students were first admitted to the evening division's sessions taught in downtown Mobile at the McGill Institute building. A small handful of Catholic Negro veterans took advantage of the college's new policy, and since a large percentage of the evening division students were also veterans who had been introduced to nonsegregated experiences through their tour of duty in the armed services, no great problems were precipitated by the change.

At the commencement exercises in May 1954, shortly after the famous Supreme Court desegregation decision, the college announced that henceforth it would admit students to its campus for full-time educational programs without regard to the state-imposed segregation patterns of the past.

In the fall of 1954, a dozen Negro students applied to the college, of whom nine were admitted and seven survived through the year. From personal interviews with each of these, I learned that they were all satisfied with the uneventful way in which they had been incorporated into the student body. They participated in the academic, military, and religious life of the campus. They joined the band, the glee club, the co-eds club, and the Sodality. However, they did not attend dances and socials, nor did their presence in the student body seem to affect the majority of

(*Continued on page* 455)

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Bishop W. Y. Bell
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ife member of NAACP

Many world-famous persons have indicated their support of the NAACP program and objectives by taking out a life membership in the organization. They have included statesmen, artists, writers, clergymen, labor leaders and business men. Various organizations and institutions have likewise enrolled. But to achieve the goal of 25,000 life memberships, the support of *all* Americans, great and small, is needed. We want YOU as a Life Member. NOW is the time to express your confidence in our program for expanding the frontiers of democratic living.

Annual installments of as little as $50 or more, sent to either your local branch of NAACP or the New York headquarters, can make you a Life Member in this vital crusade.

Meaning Of The Civil Rights Bill

(This statement was issued on August 13, 1957)

WHEN the civil rights bill emerged from the Senate the NAACP was faced with two principal questions:

> Was the bill as passed by the Senate so weak as to be worthless? Could we get a stronger bill, more in line with the House version, either now or next year?

We believe the Senate bill, with some modification, can be useful. We have taken *a calculated risk* and have decided that the pending civil rights bill, even though it has been weakened by the Senate, may be useful in removing some of the present obstacles to registration and voting by Negro citizens. We did not ask for the bill that is now shaping up. We wanted something much stronger. We were opposed to the jury trial amendment, and we still believe that the jury trial amendment is a serious restriction to securing the results we would like to attain in the registration and voting field.

However, in the Senate version of the bill there are residual potentialities for increasing the number of Negro voters in the South; discovering whether, as has been claimed, the vast majority of voting cases will be disposed of in civil actions without a jury; determining whether or not, for the official record, southern juries can render verdicts in voting cases on the basis of the evidence and the law; investigation and exposure by the federal government of the deprivations of voting rights; and establishment of an effective and fully manned civil rights division in the Department of Justice.

UNDER the pending measure the U. S. Attorney can go initially before a judge in a civil action seeking an injunction (as citizens may now do) and present his evidence for the record. Subsequently the judge may decide that the case involves criminal contempt requiring a jury, but the record will have been made in the original application. *No grand jury is required.*

If the bill should be modified so that the jury trial amendment is restricted to voting cases this will remove any possibility that civil rights cases other than voting, in which the NAACP is interested, will be affected.

We believe that if the bill is passed it will break the stalemate of eighty-seven years and will get us off the very discouraging "dead center" on which we have been operating because we could not secure the passage of a perfect bill. We believe this bill will constitute a start toward our goal, and a start is better than standing still.

While the Senate bill is being considered by the House, a number of leading political figures in Washington are crying that they want to "fight for a stronger bill." This sounds well, but the truth of the matter

is that not one of these men will assure anyone that he can get the votes in the Senate to pass a stronger bill even if one should come out of a House-Senate Conference.

In other words, suppose the House conferees should force the Senate conferees to accept the House bill which does not contain the jury trial amendment (a highly unlikely circumstance) and the bill is sent back to the whole Senate for action. Are the votes there to pass it? We believe the votes are not there.

THE Northern liberal Democrats managed to muster only 9 votes against the jury trial and one of these was Senator Hennings of Missouri who left a sickbed to vote. It does not appear possible to get more than 9 Democratic Senate votes for a bill without the jury trial amendment.

The realities of the political situation suggest strongly that the politicians now calling so loudly for a "stronger bill" are not able to deliver the votes for it in the Senate. Our feeling is that if their policy is followed, no bill at all will be enacted. They will have an issue in the next election campaign, but we will have no bill.

If a modified version of the Senate bill is passed at this session and if, under it, the Department of Justice and private citizens and organizations do their duty, we believe that it will be possible to discover the weaknesses and strengths of the bill and so demonstrate them to the people of the nation that a revision will be possible within a few years, possibly before the 1960 election.

Much of the talk about what the bill will or will not do is speculation, some of it highly political. With a bill in force, it will be possible to assemble facts, rather than estimates. If the bill does not accomplish what it was supposed to do, namely, protect Negro citizens in their right to register and vote, this will become apparent after one or two registration periods. The facts will be there. The record will be clear. If the jury trial becomes an insuperable barrier, the proof will be on record and we will have more upon which to base action than mere oratory.

THERE will be political pressures in 1959-1960. The White House, the Congress and many governorships will be at stake. If it can be shown that the voting-rights bill of 1957 was a faulty one and that Negroes are not enjoying their franchise rights, there will be much more pressure upon both Republicans and Democrats to change their votes and revise the bill to give it strength.

We repeat what we said at the outset. We are taking a calculated risk. There are arguments on both sides. In making our decision we have tried to put aside what would be good for the Democrats or what would be good for the Republicans. We have tried to concentrate on what would be useful, even if not perfect, for Negro Americans. Out of an immensely complex and highly political situation we believe we have reached a sound and honorable conclusion, imperfect though it may be.

J. Edward Bailey III

J. Edward Bailey III

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, *chairman of the NAACP board of directors, speaks for a TV news program at the 48th annual convention of the NAACP, Detroit, Michigan, June 25-June 30, 1957.*

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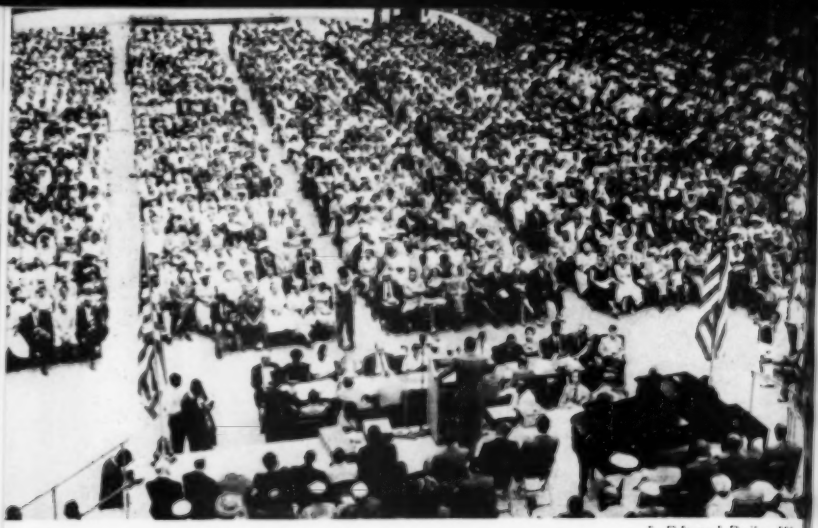
ROY WILKINS, *NAACP executive secretary, at press conference just prior to opening of the 48th annual convention of the NAACP in Detroit, Michigan.*



J. Edward Bailey III

VIEW *of crowd of 16,000 persons who packed the Olympia Stadium for the closing session of the 48th annual convention of the NAACP in Detroit.*

Herbert ' Wright (standing), NAACP youth secretary, addresses a session of youth delegates at the convention.

J. Edward Bailey III

■ **The 48th NAACP convention took stock and developed new techniques for the struggle ahead**

At the Crossroad — and Beyond

By Gloster B. Current

DELEGATES to the 48th Annual Convention of the NAACP, which met in Detroit June 25 - 30, paused only momentarily at the crossroads before continuing their journey toward first-class citizenship. As a result of attacks upon the NAACP, this convention had been labeled by the press as the "Crossroads Convention" at which the Association and its leaders would have to take stock and develop new techniques for the journey ahead.

There was no question of which road to take in the minds of the 978 delegates who attended—603 voting delegates, 90 alternates, and 285 observers representing 304 branches, youth councils and college chapters; 27 state conferences, 38 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska. Unanimously, at the legislative session on Saturday, they chose, without hesitation, the road ahead. Side roads marking compromise on principle, delay, or vacillation were firmly rejected.

Rather, the convention reaffirmed the Association's dedication to the democratic way of life, voicing "determination to gain for the millions of colored people all the rights and privileges constitutionally guaranteed them." Both Roy Wilkins, the executive secretary, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, echoed these sentiments in their addresses at the closing mass meeting in Olympia Stadium.

Wilkins said, "If our convention here in Detroit had a theme it was that we are not dismayed, that we continue to press forward. . . . that in goodwill, but with firm determination, we continue in the NAACP tradition of attacking evils and attacking again, until victory is won." Marshall declared, "We don't intend to slow down, retract, or re-

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GLOSTER B. CURRENT, *a native of Detroit and for many years the dynamic executive secretary of the Detroit branch, is director of NAACP branches.*

treat in this general program. We shall continue along the lawful road —at all times operating within the law, relying upon the law, and with faith in the democratic processes because time and right are both on our side."

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

Public meetings were held Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings in the Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium. The closing mass meeting, attended by 15,000, was held at the Olympia Stadium on Sunday afternoon. The attendance at the closing rally equalled that of the 1943 emergency war assemblage held in Detroit in the same auditorium.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP's national board of directors, gave the keynote address Tuesday evening at the opening mass meeting. Participants on this program included Edward M. Turner, president of the Detroit branch, who presided; Rev. Horace A. White, Lieut. Governor Philip A. Hart, Judge Ira W. Jayne, and Rev. Robert F. Allen, director of Social Action, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit.

Other speakers during the week included Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., vice-chairman, Americans for Democratic Action; Walter P. Reuther, international president of the United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO; Charles C. Diggs, Jr., member of Congress, 13th District of Michigan.

Among the convention highlights were the presentation of the 42nd Spingarn Medal, Friday evening, to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Alabama, bus protest; the Freedom Fund Dinner, Thursday, at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel; and the mass rally at Olympia Stadium on Sunday, with Roy Wilkins, Thurgood Marshall and Jackie Robinson, chairman of the freedom fund campaign, as principal speakers.

All speakers stressed the importance of the period of crisis through which the Association and the entire civil rights movement are passing and counselled courage and patience, with no slackening of pace, to reach the objectives.

In his keynote address, Dr. Tobias reviewed the angry denunciations, hostility, threats, attacks by the legislative and judicial systems of the southern states with which the Association has had to contend; he stressed the fact that these vicious attacks were not against the NAACP alone, but also against the United States Supreme Court. He praised those white southerners who have suffered because of their courage in standing with the NAACP.

He defended the Association's course of action as one of "calm reasonableness," seeking to implement the decisions of the Court, differentiating between the NAACP's "course of moderate and constitutional action" and that of the segregationists of "violence, economic pressures, intimidation, punitive legislative action, injunctions, subversive manifestos, secessionist resolutions of interposition . . . to circumvent, evade and defeat the ruling of the United States Supreme Court,"

The board's venerable chairman called upon the convention to develop a plan of action in the present

crisis which would include increasing the Negro vote in the South, continuation of efforts to secure enactment of civil rights legislation, a broadened public relations program to reach a "third group"—a large group of uncommitted Americans torn by an inner conflict; and urged the raising of more funds with which to carry on the NAACP's program.

Mr. Rauh termed the current effort in many southern states to put NAACP out of business "the greatest single threat to civil liberties in America today." The attacks upon the Association, he said, "are nothing less than a broadside assault upon the Constitution of the United States; [and] unless the rights of this great organization and its members are protected, no organization anywhere will be safe."

The harassments of the NAACP by southern segregationists, said Rauh, grow out of the frustration of officials who know their actions are unconstitutional. Rauh predicted ultimate victory in the fight with the

DETROIT *lawyers Willis M. Graves and Francis M. Dent receive scroll from Roy Wilkins (right). The certificate was presented to the two men "in recognition of their skilled services in winning the victory in the residential restrictive covenant cases, their cooperation with others over the nation in presenting this cause to the United States Supreme Court, and their years of devoted guidance in legal actions rendered to our Detroit and Michigan units."*

J. Edward Bailey III

SPINGARN MEDALIST—*Ramajan Ghandi (left), grandson of the great Indian apostle of passive resistance, and Roy Wilkins, admire Spingarn Medal draped about the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Alabama. Dr. King, leader of the successful Montgomery bus protest movement, was awarded the coveted medal at the convention. Dr. King is the 42nd winner of the medal.*

South, but indicated that the NAACP's efforts must be supplemented by support from others, including the President of the United States, on whom he called to use "his great influence to call for an end to the attacks upon the NAACP . . . and lend the weight of his office and the strength of the executive branch of the federal government to the NAACP in its resistance to these attacks." Rauh said that the Attorney General of the United States should bring a number of test

suits to determine whether the efforts to outlaw the NAACP violate the federal civil-rights laws; and that all organizations "believing in civil rights [should] carry on an intensive educational campaign with their own southern affiliates urging them to support the NAACP in its struggle for existence in the South, to work for repeal of the legislation restricting it and to help defeat those leading the battle against the NAACP."

Mr. Reuther discussed eloquently the importance of American race relations to foreign policy and predicted that a Negro would be elected to the Detroit Common Council for the first time in the fall election.

SPINGARN MEDAL NIGHT

An overflow audience viewed the colorful Spingarn Medal ceremonies. The medal was presented to Dr. Martin Luther King by Bishop Richard S. Emrich, Bishop of the Michigan Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Emrich praised Dr. King for his courage, stand for justice, and the wise, gentle effectiveness of his method.

In accepting the honor, Dr. King paid tribute to the "50,000 citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, who more than a year ago came to see that it is ultimately more honorable to walk in dignity than to ride in humiliation"; praised the NAACP for its half-century fight for the rights of Negroes, and urged doubled financial support of its program.

As did other speakers, King reiterated that the uncommitted peoples of the world will not follow America's lead as long as "she has this internal problem of race." The bus boycott leader called for passage of civil rights legislation, federal enforcement of the laws of the land, and increase in registration and voting in the South.

King outlined his philosophy of non-violent passive resistance against segregation and pointed out that this method does not mean cowardice; does not seek to humilate an opponent, but to win his friendship and understanding; urged citizens to love, not hate. He indicated that full use of this method will mean "suffering and sacrifice," and may result in some going to jail. "If this is the case," he said, "we must with dignity and love fill up the jails of the South."

Congressman Charles C. Diggs, who also spoke on the same program with King, expressed regret that the $10,000 announced by the NAACP for a southern registration and voting campaign was not a larger amount and suggested that NAACP policy makers give consideration to a public relations program designed to inform that segment of the American public which is ignorant of its interracial character, history, and non-communist record.

OLYMPIA MEETING

At one of the largest NAACP gatherings in history, Roy Wilkins spoke to the closing session of the convention, sending the delegates home with a challenge to carry forward the work of the convention, despite the use of government power to "throttle freedom, to deny individual liberty, to pervert the Constitution, to make a mockery of the Bill of Rights. . . ." The Association's executive secretary said that the campaign of fear and persecution

The Rev. Robert F. Allen (left), director of social action, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit; Clarence Laws (standing), NAACP field secretary; and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman NAACP board of directors, look over souvenir program of the Association's 48th annual convention.

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Dr. Alf Thomas (left), Detroit physician, accepts certificate of merit from Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. Scroll was presented to Dr. Thomas in appreciation of his "successful promotion of the pioneer $100-a-plate dinner in Detroit, April 15, 1956," which "enlisted the moral and financial support of hitherto untapped sources in the fight for freedom." Certificate was presented at 48th annual convention.

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WALTER REUTHER *(center), president of the autoworkers union accepts fraternal delegate's badge at 48th convention from NAACP labor secretary Herbert Hill in the presence of Dr. John Morsell, assistant to the NAACP executive secretary.*

Hugh R. Hairston (right) of Madison, Illinois, accepts NAACP life membership plaque for his local branch, of which he is president. Presentation was made by Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman of the NAACP life membership committee, at the Association's 48th annual convention.

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GLOSTER B. CURRENT *(left), director of NAACP branches, greets Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, at the 48th annual convention of the NAACP in Detroit. Mr. Current, a Detroiter, was formerly executive secretary of the Motor City branch.*

"has made us more determined than ever to secure all the rights to which we are entitled as citizens," and urged white citizens who agree with NAACP to speak up.

Referring to the recent uprising in Hungary, Wilkins was loudly applauded when he said, "only in degree is there discernible difference between the dictatorship of skin color in certain of the southern states and the dictatorship of communism in Hungary." He expressed the sentiments of many Negro Americans when he declared: "When Hungarians resist oppression they are called heroes; when American Negroes legally and peacefully resist oppression they are called agitators. Our government sends observers to Hungary, organizes airlifts, sets up refugee camps and opens immigration doors; but it does not say a mumbling word to the Deep South states about persecution, nor does it offer to aid a single black refugee."

"The states have been able to do this," he concluded, "because Negroes have been denied the ballot." He stressed the importance of passage of the pending civil-rights bill designed to protect voting rights.

MARSHALL SPEAKS

Thurgood Marshall reviewed the progress made on the legal front and pointed out that the courts have moved steadily toward full implementation of the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955. He said that it remains for Negroes to continue to seek admission to unsegregated schools; that government has a responsibility to protect Negro parents as they seek the right to apply for a nonsegregated education of their children and predicted that it is only a matter of time until the legislative and executive arms of government will use their authority to bring about desegregation. Marshall also stressed the serious dangers to the liberties of all Americans in the efforts of the opposition to throttle freedom of speech, assembly, and access to the courts.

Shad Polier, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress and chairman of its Commission on Law and Social Action, in an address Thursday morning, compared the history of the Jewish people and their march to the Promised Land with that of "an unarmed group of citizens in Montgomery, who, employing the weapons of patience, forebearance and resolution, walked their way to freedom."

Mr. Polier said that the organized Jewish community today is united against racial segregation and outlined efforts of his organization to aid the NAACP, including recent publication of the pamphlet *The Assault on Freedom of Association*, which details legislative attacks upon the Association.

For three days during the convention, the delegates were engaged in workshops covering the Association's program on employment, housing, political action, branch administration, membership and fund-raising, education and legal redress.

The programs of the youth and college section of the convention were held simultaneously. A training conference of youth and college advisors was held on Tuesday, while the morning and afternoon sessions on Wednesday were devoted to workshops on the Association and pro-

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IN APPRECIATION *of his years of service, Detroit friends of Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches, presented him with a $500 life membership in the Association. Presentation of the plaque to Mr. Current, formerly executive secretary of the Detroit branch, was made by Mrs. Robert McGuire Pickett, Detroit schoolteacher, at the convention.*

Apparently eager to get on, NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall checks the time at conference of lawyers that preceded opening of convention.

In front of Olympia Stadium at closing mass meeting of 48th annual convention.

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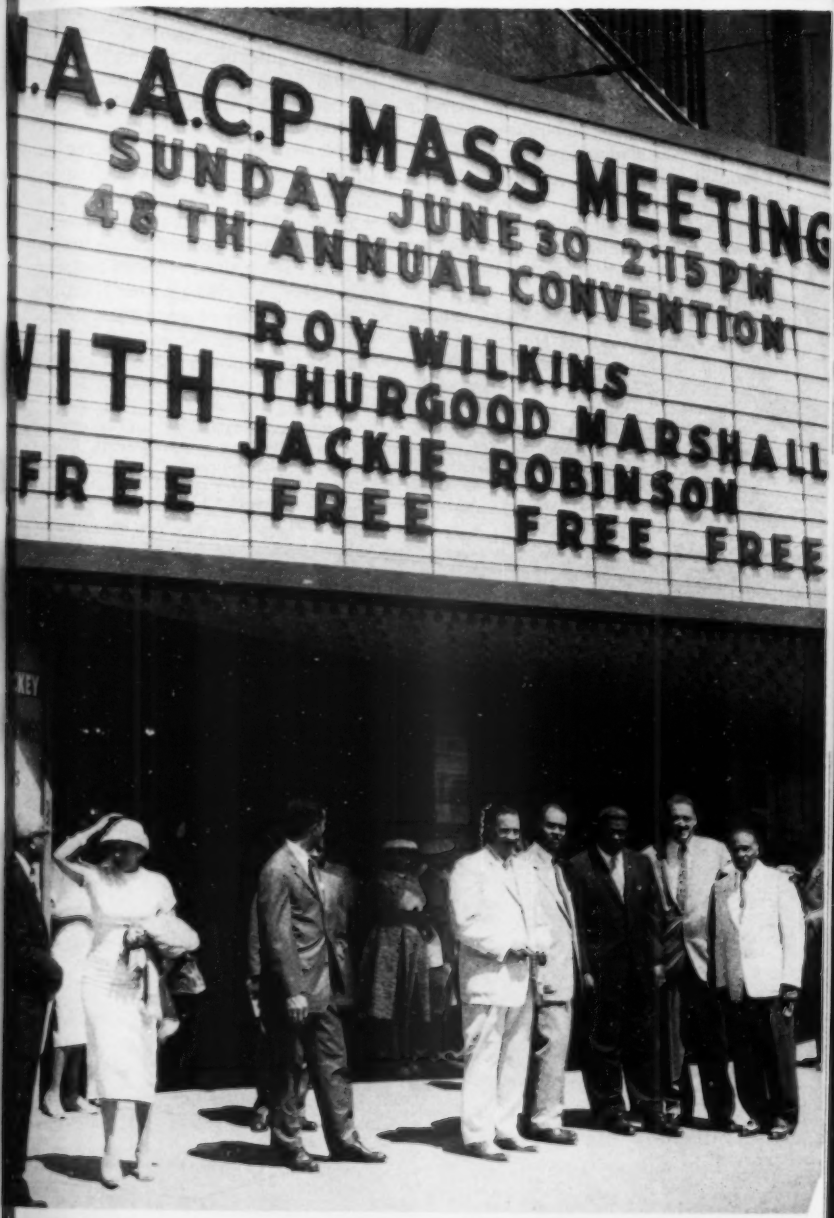
I.A.A.C.P MASS MEETING
SUNDAY JUNE 30 2:15 PM
48 TH ANNUAL CONVENTION
ROY WILKINS
WITH THURGOOD MARSHALL
JACKIE ROBINSON
FREE FREE FREE FREE

gram planning for the youth councils. The Thursday and Friday workshops were centered around membership and fund-raising techniques, developing new leadership for civil rights, and discussion of current problems in civil rights.

Among the resolutions adopted were those reaffirming the NAACP's anti-communist position, urging increased registration and voting campaigns, passage of civil-rights legislation, federal aid to education; condemning the discharge of teachers by unnamed informers; urging the protection of academic freedom; medical education without racial discrimination, opening of medical societies to Negro membership; passage of FEPC and anti-poll tax legislation, elimination of discrimination and segregation in public and private housing, elimination of police brutality; calling on the President to speak out against attacks on the NAACP; offering support of democratic trade-unionism, urging the end of discrimination in apprenticeship programs,

RICHARD McCLAIN, *NAACP chief accountant, makes note of receipt of $1,525 from Mrs. Georgia Stevens, executive secretary of the American Bridge Association, as Roy Wilkins (center), NAACP executive secretary, holds check in hand. Presentation was made at NAACP convention in Detroit, Michigan. Previous contributions of the ABA to NAACP amount to $3,800.*

J. Edward Bailey III

and more action from the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

ELECTIONS

At the Saturday morning session, the convention elected four members of the conference to serve on the National Nominating Committee, which meets in September to nominate members to the Association's 48-member board of directors, and three members to the Committee on Conference Procedure. Elected to the National Nominating Committee were Rev. Maurice Dawkins, Los Angeles, California; Joshua Thompson, Ambler, Pennsylvania; M. T. Blanton, Chicago, Illinois; and Dr. B. E. Murph, Laurel, Mississippi. Members of the Conference Procedure Committee include Mrs. Anne J. Aldrich, Great Neck, N. Y.; L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland, Ohio; and Evelyn Roberts, St. Louis, Missouri.

The delegates were unanimous in their praise of the host Detroit branch for entertainment and the facilities furnished the convention. Press coverage of the meetings was excellent. The dailies devoted several issues to background material prior to the opening sessions, and ran features on the delegates and the program throughout. Radio and TV stations also gave extensive coverage.

The 48th Convention goes down in NAACP history as one at which the delegates paused and reflected upon a course of action. They decided to review progress at the 49th annual convention which meets next year in Cleveland, Ohio, and to make a jubilant return to New York City for the 50th convention in 1959. With a new spirit of determination and rededication to NAACP objectives, the 48th closed as it began on the vibrant note of expectancy of better days to come.

Thalheimer Awards were given at the Freedom Fund Dinner to the following branches and state conferences in Classes I, II, III:

Class I—Branches Without Paid Personnel:

Washington, D. C., branch—First Prize—$100.

Montgomery County, Maryland, branch—Second Prize—$50.

Atlanta, Georgia, branch—Honorable Mention—$25.

Miami, Florida, branch—Honorable Mention—$25.

Palo Alto, California, branch—Honorable Mention—$25.

Class II—Branches With Paid Personnel:

Detroit, Michigan, branch—First Prize—$100.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, branch—Second Prize—$50.

Class III—State Conference:

Kentucky State Conference—First Prize—$100.

Virginia State Conference—Second Prize—$50.

West Virginia State Conference—Third Prize—$25.

Dr. James E. Levy (right), president of the Cleveland branch, accepts life membership plaque for Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, a fellow Clevelander and member of the NAACP board of directors. Presentation was made by Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman of the NAACP life membership committee, at Association's 48th annual convention.

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Kivie Kaplan (left), co-chairman of the NAACP life membership committee, congratulates Dred Scott Neusom of Los Angeles, California, upon receipt of $500 NAACP life membership as a gift from his sons Dan Neusom of River Rouge, Michigan, and Thomas Neusom, former president of the Los Angeles branch. Presentation was made at 48th annual convention.

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What the Branches Are Doing

California: The Commission on Christian Social Relations of OAKLAND sponsored, on May 19, a "Freedom Recital" in commemoration of the third anniversary of the United States Supreme Court decision on desegregation in the public schools. NAACP attorney Joseph G. Kennedy delivered the main address to the huge audience gathered in the Taylor Memorial Methodist church.

A Negro veteran of OXNARD defied the burning of a cross on the lawn of a home he purchased by moving his family into a formerly all-white residential section of Oxnard. Clifford Tatum said that he was not the least bit frightened by the klan-like demonstration.

Connecticut: The BRIDGEPORT-STRATFORD branch observed the closing of its 1957 special membership drive with a special program on May 25 held in the Walters Memorial AME Zion church. The Reverend Theodore S. Ledbetter, pastor of the Dixwell Avenue Congregationalist church, was the main speaker.

Illinois: The southern Illinois town of COLP will consolidate its Negro and white schools under one roof this fall. The move has been approved by the Colp grade-school board.

Color movies showing the birth of Ghana were featured at the monthly membership meeting of the CHICAGO branch on June 28. The movies were taken by Sidney Williams, co-vice-chairman of the Hyde Park branch.

Newly elected officers of the NORTH-SIDE unit of the Chicago branch were installed on June 18. These officers are Ronald Robinson, president; Wesley Williams, vice-president; Evelyn Sanders, secretary; and Michael McCord, treasurer.

Maryland: Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the BALTIMORE branch, reports some of the achievements of her branch for 1956. The branch has 10,000 paid-up members, eight paid-up life members, and twenty-eight partly-paid life members. The branch has raised $40,550.05, of which $18,954.84 was sent to the national office. Among other activities the branch organized a citizens' committee for civil rights legislation, fought job discrimination in Baltimore, and inaugurated a permanent city-wide vote registration campaign.

North Carolina: The 1957 senior class of the WINSTON-SALEM TEACHERS COLLEGE at Winston-Salem has taken out a paid-up NAACP life membership.

New Jersey: The Reverend Eugene L. Avery was delegate of the JERSEY CITY branch to the NAACP annual convention in Detroit. The local branch paid its $1,000 freedom fund assessment for the first time this year in a lump sum.

Graduates of local high schools and

Adamsfotos

BISHOP D. WARD NICHOLS, *presiding bishop of the 11th episcopal district of the Florida AME church, presents check for NAACP life membership to Mrs. Marion Muldrow during Palm Sunday services at the Greater Bethel AME church in Miami, Florida. From left, Dr. J. B. Blacknell, pastor of Greater Bethel; Bishop Nichols and Mrs. Nichols; Mrs. Marion Muldrow, membership chairman Miami branch; and Mrs. Jessie Giles, captain Bethel membership team in the local branch membership drive.*

colleges were honored at a public meeting sponsored by the CRANFORD branch. Leroy Scurry was the main speaker.

Virginia: The Virginia State Beauticians Association is the first organization or individual in Virginia to subscribe to more than one NAACP life membership.

The FAIRFAX COUNTY branch, under the direction of Mrs. Eliza Hawkins, has held a successful queen's pageant for more than five years. The one held this year reported more than $600 for the NAACP freedom fund.

Valerie Hall, Princess of Chesterbrook, and her consort, Nelson Hontague, Jr., won first prize by bringing in $111.05; Princess Mary Byrd and Prince William Carter of Odricks Corner reported $98; and Princess Evelyn Whitmore and Prince James Whitmore of Falls Church won third prize by reporting $91. Uniontown, one of the smallest churches in the county, reported $71 through Princess Romaine Lewis.

The Links Social Club, Mrs. Cora Carter, president, made an initial $25 payment on its life membership.

This item also comes from Virginia: *The Negro American*, a list of books, by and about Negroes from 1940 to June 1956, has just been published by the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA. The National Council interested itself in the project because it recognized the usefulness of such a list in promoting better race relations through church action.

This bibliography was prepared by Mrs. Edith Hussey (Mount Holyoke—Columbia University), Mrs. Barbara Marx (Bryn Mawr—Chicago University), and Mrs. Mary Henderson (Miner Normal School—Virginia State—Columbia University).

The reading list is recommended as a guide to teachers, librarians, church, and other groups in the selection of books that are safe reading for children and adults of all races. It includes a careful selection of stories, poems, biographies, historical, and other studies.

Layne's Studio

ROY WILKINS, *executive secretary NAACP, accepts $1,000 check from Mrs. Montrose Hilton, national treasurer of the Girl Friends, Inc., as Henri Younge of the New York chapter looks on. At its June conclave in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Girl Friends selected the NAACP to be the beneficiary of a two-year project totaling $2,000 "because of its outstanding pioneering in the field of civil rights." Presentation of the check was initial payment on this project. Mr. Wilkins was main speaker before the conclave.*

There are a few books listed written prior to 1940 but which are still timely. The list is divided into age groups and the non-fiction is classified by subject.

Those who desire to become acquainted with the literature helping people to discover the real truth about the American Negro will find in this bibliography books which avoid stereotypes and qualify as good literature.

Also listed are Negro magazines, newspapers, and organizations which work in the field of race relations.

This was a project of the education committee of the Virginia state conference of NAACP branches, Mrs. Edith Hussey, chairman. Because the Supreme Court decision of 1954 calls

for a change in the educational pattern of a large part of the country, and because where desegregation is planned or started there are adjustments problems for both colored and white, the books listed in this biliography will help toward better understanding.

The *Negro American* can be purchased from the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York, for 25 cents per copy, or from the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, 404½ N. Second St., Richmond, Virginia.

Wisconsin: The 1957 freedom fund committee of the MILWAUKEE branch, under the leadership of Mrs. Walter White and Attorney Theodore W. Coggs, recently reported cash contributions in the total of $1300. The initial payments on three NAACP life memberships are included in the above total. In addition to this sum, there are several pledged contributions which have not been received.

NAACP *church secretary the Rev. Mr. Edward J. Odom, Jr., joined the Association staff on July 1. The AME clergyman was formerly pastor of Bethel AME church in Greenwich, Connecticut, and one-time dean of Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia.*

Samuel J. Rabin, owner-manager of the Sir John Hotel, Miami, Florida, presents the regular installment on his NAACP life membership to NAACP field secretary Robert W. Saunders (left).

J. Edward Bailey III

PRINCIPALS *in opening mass meeting of the convention: front row, from left, Dr. J. J. McClendon, member of national board of directors and co-chairman of the convention planning committee; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national board chairman; Judge Ira W. Wayne, circuit court judge-emeritus; standing, Rev. Horace White, Attorney Joseph Craigen, Kelly Fritz, Arthur Johnson, and Attorney Edward Turner, officers of the Detroit branch.*

Roy Wilkins happily accepts $7,500 check from Mrs. Margaret Hawkins of Philadelphia, president of the Links. This organization of civic-minded women had previously contributed a total of $29,000 to the Association in the form of life memberships for 58 local chapters. The $7,500 check included a life membership for the Pittsburgh chapter, making a total of 59 chapters enrolled as NAACP life members.

J. Edward Bailey III

College and School News

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was host on June 27 to the second annual summer meeting of the Old Dominion Vocational Association; on June 24-28, to the college teachers of vocational agriculture, business, home economics, trades and industries and industrial arts; and on June 19-20, to the fifty-first annual meeting of the Old Dominion Medical Society and the thirtieth annual session of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Twyman P. Eggleston, a business administration major in the school of commerce, has received a Philip-Morris 1956-57 Merchandising Award Certificate in recognition of exceptional initiative in the performance of assigned campus duties.

Priscilla Banks, a member of the class of '57 and a major in business education, was recipient of the Ubea-Smead Award for outstanding achievement in business education.

Curtis C. Duke, assistant professor of accounting at VSC, has received his certificate as the first Negro in Virginia to qualify as a certified public accountant.

Virginia State was again a testing center on July 27 for the 1957 nation-wide administration of the National Teacher Examinations.

■

President Rufus E. Clement opened the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY summer school assembly series on June 12 with his subject, "Social Change and Needs and Expectations of Leadership." "Social Change and Leadership" is the theme for the summer assembly programs.

Registration for the summer school was held June 10-11. A number of visiting professors and specialists joined the regular staff, which was drawn from the faculties of the six institutions in the Atlanta University center.

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Dr. N. P. Tillman has been appointed as dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences. He had been serving as acting dean since the resignation of Dr. S. M. Nabrit to accept the presidency of Texas Southern university two years ago.

Atlanta university has received a bequest of over $140,000 from the estate of Mrs. Gertrude Ware Bunce, daughter of Edmund Asa Ware, the first president of Atlanta university (1869-1885). The money will become part of the Ware Fund which was established in memory of the Ware family in 1886. Prior to this recent addition, the fund contained $71,000.

The university summer theatre opened on June 20 with a three-day run of Maxwell Anderson's "The Bad Seed."

Attorney A. T. Walden of Atlanta was cited at the annual alumni banquet for his accomplishments for the University National Alumni Association. Two sixty-year graduates, Mrs. Nellie McNair Towns of Atlanta and Robert W. Gadsden of Savannah, also received citations.

■

Dr. Frank P. Graham, UN mediator to India and Pakistan, addressed the graduating class of MOREHOUSE COLLEGE on the non-violent spirit and policies of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Morehouse awarded Dr. Graham the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the degree of Doctor of Humanities; and Charles Dunbar, president of the World Alliance of the YMCA, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

SPELLMAN COLLEGE's annual commencement address was delivered by the Reverend Benjamin J. Anderson, pastor of the Witherspoon Street Presbyterian church of Princeton, New Jersey.

The annual Ivy oration was delivered by Delo Washington, highest ranking student in the senior class.

Mrs. Minnie Lee Thomas Brown of the class of '97 was the oldest

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DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

graduate present at Spellman's annual alumnae dinner.

■

William Jimmerson Holloway, principal of the J. W. LIGON JUNIOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL (Raleigh, North Carolina) has resigned to accept a part-time appointment at the University of Illinois, where he will continue work leading to the doctorate degree in school administration. Prior to coming to Ligon, Mr. Halloway was dean of students for eight years at Savannah State college.

■

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY awarded degrees to 122 seniors during its eighty-ninth annual commencement exercises.

■

President Albert W. Dent of DILLARD UNIVERSITY has announced the retirement of Dr. Norman A. Holmes, professor of religion and philosophy, at the end of the year. Dr. Holmes served for eighteen years at Dillard as a teacher of great distinction. In the announcement, Dr. Dent said that Dr. Holmes has been awarded the title of Professor Emeritus by the trustee board, the first professor to merit this title.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) conferred an honorary L.D. degree upon internationally famous Missouri artist, Thomas Hart Benton.

■

The choirs of Johnson C. Smith university, Clark, Bethune-Cookman, and Wiley, member colleges of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, were heard during the month of July over the weekly radio series of the American Broadcasting Company.

■

Recently ousted FISK UNIVERSITY professor, Dr. Robert Rempfer, was given a plaque by NAACP student members inscribed: "Fisk Chapter NAACP Salutes Dr. Robert Rempfer Devoted Sponsor, 1957."

Dr. Rempfer, an NAACP life member, and Mrs. Rempfer were among the white principals in the recent succesful NAACP effort to desegregate the Nashville, Tennessee, public schools. The presentation was

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made in appreciation of Dr. Rempfer's work with the student group as a faculty advisor.

■

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE'S eighty-second commencement speaker was Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, scientific director of the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases and professor of pathology in the Sloan-Kettering Division of the Cornell university medical college in New York City.

Dr. George Brothers, associate professor of medicine and vice-chairman of the department, has announced an award of $2,520 for the purchase of an automatic blood-pressure recording machine. The purchase was made possible by the Middle Tennessee Heart association.

Meharry participated for the first time in the annual meeting of the American Medical Association heart exhibit in Chicago, Illinois.

■

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH (New York City) conferred the Ph.D. degree, on June 11, upon the Reverend J. Bebee Jowers, pastor of the Mount Bethel Baptist church, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Dr. Paul Tillich, distinguished theologian, delivered the annual NSSR commencement address. Sixty-seven students received doctor's, master's, and bachelor's degrees.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright gave a seven-weeks summer course at the New School on "America's Stake in Africa."

■

Morris Janowitz, associate professor of sociology at the UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, says the slowness in integrating Negroes into the southern public educational system is defeating progress toward equal rights. The attitude toward Negroes since 1945 has been somewhat modified, he says; but deep-seated prejudice still remains.

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Dr. Herman Long, head of the department of sociology at Fisk, delivered one of the main essays at the eighth annual VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY Institute on Human Relations, July 26-28. Dr. Long's essay was on "Housing for Minority Groups. . . ."

■

Claire Avery of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected queen of the student body of SUOMI COLLEGE (Hancock, Michigan) on February 13. Miss Avery is the first Negro student to enter Suomi, a Lutheran college in the northern regions of Lake Superior.

MARGIE L. HUEY, *highest honor graduate of Hampton Institute and winner of a graduate research fellowship to the Applied Science Research Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio.*

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Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, past president of the New York County Medical Society, delivered the ninety-ninth commencement address at the Downstate Medical Center of the STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

■

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of The Johns Hopkins university, was MORGAN STATE COLLEGE's commencement speaker in June. Maryland's governor Theodore R. McKeldin presented the diplomas to 266 students who had come from

thirteen states, the District of Columbia, and two foreign countries.

■

The first cast to be shown in the United States of *Latimeria*, the living coelacanth (pronounced seal-a-canth) which is very much like its ancestor of 300,000,000 years ago, went on exhibit on July 3 at THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (New York City). The life-like cast of a female *Latimeria*, approximately five feet long, was purchased from the Natural History Museum in Paris.

Until 1938, it was believed that coelacanths became extinct at the same time as the dinosaurs, 75,000,000 years ago. They were known to paleontologists, through fossil remains, as a group of bony, lobe-finned fishes, which appeared during the Devonian period. For more than 200,000,000 years they inhabited lakes, swamps, and inland seas. No fossil evidence has ever been found for the existence of coelacanths after the Age of Dinosaurs.

HAROLD C. HAIZLIP *of Washington, D.C., has been named one of the outstanding Negro college graduates of 1957 by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.*

Fisk NAACP student members present former professor Dr. Robert Rempfer with a plaque in appreciation of his work with the local NAACP college chapter. From left, Johnny Waters, E. W. Butts, and Dr. Rempfer.

Book Bits

THE Friendship Press of New York City publishes three pamphlets useful in the area of race relations: Ethel J. Alpenfel's *Sense and Nonsense About Race* (50¢), a new and revised edition of a booklet which demolishes race myths and superstition; Ruth Douglas See's *What Can We Do?* (60¢), which tells what can be done to implement equality; and Sara Little's *Youth Guide on Race Relations* (50¢), with practical programs for achieving brotherhood.

AUGUSTA BAKER, story telling specialist in the office of children's services of the New York Public Library, compiles in *Books About Negro Life for Children* (20¢) a list designed to bring together those children's titles that "give unbiased, accurate, well-rounded pictures of Negro life in all parts of the world."

The pamphlet lists 168 books, annotated and divided into the following categories: stories, folklore, music, biography, travel, history, and poetry. Negro authors have not been included, except in the poetry section, unless the subject of their book is the Negro.

THE Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has recently issued William Heard Kilpatrick's *Modern Education and Better Human Relations* (35¢), a 25-page discussion of modern and traditional education, with outlines of a program for building democratic human relations; Melvin M. Tumin's (Editor) *Segregation and Desegregation: A Digest of Recent Research* ($2.00), a 112-page survey and digest of current research on segregation, desegregation, and integration of Negroes and whites; and Gertrude Noar and Herman Case's (Editors) *Regional Problems and Issues in Human Relations Education* ($1.50) 78 pages of summaries of conferences held on campuses of New Jersey State Teachers College, University of Southern California, University of Oklahoma, Pennsylvania State University, and in the city of Chicago.

DR. DAGOBERT D. RUNES has culled, and edited with an introduction, twenty-six essays from Baruch Spinoza's *Ethics* and published them under the title of *The Road to Freedom* (New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, 215pp., $3.00). Goal of the *Ethics* is to teach a man to be master of his emotions and his passions, virtues much needed in the hydrogen age. "I wish my readers," explains Spinoza, "to make an accurate distinction between an idea, or concept of the mind, and the images of things which we imagine."

WHETHER the layman wants to know about the moral views of Thomas Aquinas, the *Metaphysics* of Aristotle, the Existentialism of a Sartre or Marcel, the Marxist theory of morals, depth psychology, blood feuds, the good life, Hindu ethics, the compact theory, Confucianism, or hundreds of other moral topics, he will find the answer in Vergilius Ferm's (editor) *Encyclopedia of Morals* (New York: Philosophical Library, 1956, X+682pp., $10.00). Dr. Ferm, head of the department of philosophy at The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, has brought together the contributions of some fifty scholars, each an expert in his field.

ALL lovers of crystal-clear prose, salutary wit, precision, and a fascinating personality will appreciate Bertrand Russell's *Portraits from Memory and Other Essays* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1956, VI+246pp., $3.50). The first nine chapters of the book consist of autobiographical and biographical sketches; the remainder, of miscellaneous philosophical and political pieces. He begins the autobiographical section by explaining why he took to philosophy—"the desire to find some knowledge that could be accepted as certainly true"—and the philosophical section with a discussion of the age-old mystery of mind and matter, which, he says, if looked at in the right way, is perhaps not a mystery at all. H. G. Wells, he says, derived his importance "from quantity rather than quality." Conrad was "a very rigid moralist." George Santayana "had few passions to restrain." And D. H. Lawrence, he believes, for all the passion of his feelings, "had no real wish to make the world better."

***Here Is Haiti.* By Ruth Danenhower Wilson. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957. 204pp. $3.50.**

Everyone who visits Haiti, it seems, must write a book about that tragic-magic country. Mrs. Wilson chronicles her travels in Haiti from Jérémie to Cap-Haitien, with vignettes of the landscape, the people and their leaders, their ways of life, and their hopes and fears. What she writes has personal freshness, but that it is all.

There are many minor errors in her book. For example, the Marcelins wrote *Canapé-Vert,* not *Capané Vert;* the writer is *Justin Lhérisson,* not *l'Herrison;* the architect is *Albert Mangonès,* not *Mangonez;* the *Citadelle La Ferrière* was designed by engineer *Henry Barré,* not *Henri Besse;* and the late James Weldon Johnson did not arouse "public opinion in our country" against the American Occupation by writing from his post "as our consul in Colombia." Mr. Johnson left the consular service in 1913; the American occupation of Haiti did not begin until 1915. He wrote from his post in the NAACP.

Mrs. Wilson also seems afraid to admit that the late Jacques Roumain was at one time a Communist, instead she describes him as being one of "a militant fraternity." Incidentally, Mr. Roumain wrote about Haitian peasants in *La Montagne Ensorcelée* (1931) many years before the Marcelin brothers.

JAMES W. IVY

The Ordeal of Mansart. A novel by W. E. B. DuBois. New York: Mainstream Publishers, 1957. 316pp. $3.50.

In his ninetieth year, and sixty-one years after the publication of his *Suppression of the African Slave-Trade,* Dr. DuBois is now the author of Book One of a trilogy to be known as *Black Flame* (the succeeding volumes are scheduled for 1958 and 1959). The completed work will tell the story of the Negro in the United States from Reconstruction to 1956: Book One covers the period from Reconstruction to 1916.

Although labeled a novel, *The Ordeal*

of Mansart is in reality a history of the Negro in the United States (set forth in fictional form in order to create a fuller picture) as Dr. DuBois has seen it and as he has so importantly influenced it. Almost the lone survivor of the great figures of his generation, he has painted a unique picture and one which merits the serious attention of all Americans.

A.B.S.

***Israel To Me: A Negro Social Worker Inside Israel.* By J. Ida Jiggetts. New York: Bloch Publishing Company, 1957. XXIII+ 274pp. Illustrated from photographs. $4.50.**

Mrs. Ida Jiggets is that unique personality, a Negro woman who was a student at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. She is an authority on Jewish diet, and similar matters, and for this reason her book on Israel has unique interest despite its fumbling writing and lack of analysis and evaluation.

A. B. S.

NEGRO IN COLLEGE

(*Continued from page* 399)

Cooper, at Fort Valley State; Barbara Ann Vaughan, at South Carolina State; Earle Clowney, at Livingstone; Constance Royal, at Prairie View A&M; and Mirian Brown, at Huston-Tillotson.

The highest honor graduate at Winston-Salem Teachers was Minnie Mozelle House; magna cum laude graduate at Philander Smith was Lou Ethel McGowan; and at Edward Waters college the highest honor graduate was Mary Philip.

Barbara Hill and Larkland Allen were highest honor graduates at Bishop college.

CATHOLIC & NEGRO

(*Continued from page* 419)

the 780 other students, in which they were a less-than-one percent minority.

KLAN BURNS CROSS

In 1955, another dozen Negro students were admitted, bringing the total to seventeen. In 1956, the number was more than doubled. Though there was a period of anxiety among the Negro students during the Autherine Lucy riots at Tuscaloosa, none left the college as a result of the agitation throughout the state concerning integration at the University of Alabama. Nor were the students ruffled when the Ku Klux Klan in 1957 came out to the college to try to burn a cross in protest against the integration. While the klansmen were trying to hammer the metal holder for their ten-foot cross in the ground with a sledge, about 150 students poured out of the dormitory building screaming and shouting against the invaders. The klansmen dropped their sledge, jumped into their truck and drove off in a hurry. The students captured the unburned cross as a trophy and bore it back to their dormitory building.

I like to think of this routing of the Klan by the college students as a symbol of the leadership of the college men and women of the present day in putting to flight the forces of bigotry and prejudice, and showing by their own Christian and democratic living on their integrated campuses throughout the country that in the field of education the segregation of the past is on its way out for good.

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